MIN - FORK THURNED - WELD VISITER APROL 25, 18.8 TO LINDPLK

# CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Complications Arising Between Brazil and the West Coast Republics.

The Elections in Peru Favorable to Balta.

Settlement of the Troubles on the Isthmus.

The steamer Henry Channey, Captain Grey, from Aspinwall April 20, arrived at this port yesterday.

	Channey:  Moritz Meyer Eugene Keity & Co Dabney, Mergan & Co Lees & Waller Schlefeler & Co Mardal & Co B. L. Isaac & Asch	60,900 156,480 210,500 200 1,490
	Total	18.9

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Illness of Colonel Balta in Peru.

ASPINWALL, April 20, 1868.
The steamer from the south arrived at Panama just e the train with the California mails left. I had only time to get the correspondence from Peru and Chile. I understand from the purser that the candidate for the next Presidential term in Peru, Colonel Balta, was very sick with yellow fever at Piura when The Spanish steamer Barcelons, which ought to have arrived here from Carthagena to-day, has not yet made her appearance.

There was no correspondence from the Mexican coast by the California steamer.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Immigration Law-Free Port in Honduras.

This morning the steamer Salvador anchored in the harbor, coming from the Central American coast. The Guatemala government has passed a very liberal law for the purpose of attracting foreign immigration. All kinds of grants, exemptions and other advantages are offered to those who are willing to settle in that prosperons, fertile and quiet repub ic. Mr. Nelson, the representative of the Panama Ballroad Company, has made a new contract with the government for the benefit of the company's line of steamers. He came down from San José de Guatemala on the Salvador, and landed at La Liberted to go up to San Salvador, in order to make a like contract with the government of that republic.

Afterwards he was to proceed to the seats of government in Costa Rica and Nicaragua for a similar

which declares Amapata, on Tiger island, in the Ponseca Bay, the only harbor of this State in the Pacific, a free port for the importation of foreign merchandise for twenty years, with the right of exnding this term.

n order to get article four of the treaty with said

The Legislature of the republic has approved a cor

The Legislature of the republic has approved a contract made by two of its citizens with some agents in Europe for the establishment of a colony of German and Swiss emigrants.

The President of the republic has received the title of Captain General of the Forces.

On the 23d of March the Nicaraguan minister to the republic of Salvador left for his country, after having staned and exchanged a treaty of friendship and commerce between the two States.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires to the Central American republics, Duke of Liegnano, had returned to the capital of Salvador, after a trip through Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He was preparing for publication some notes about his last voyage, and soon after his arrival concluded an extradition treaty between his government and that of Salvador.

Nicaragua has appointed a new minister to Costa Rica for the purpose of making a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. His name is J. M. Zelaga. The organ of the transit company through Nicaragua, a paper called The Future of Micaragua, in its last issue, publishes the following lines in regard to some perhaps imaginary, at all events exaggerated, claims of the republic against the United States government:

We have been pressing the government of this republic to

The adjournment of Congress took place on the

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Difficulty with Brazil-Trouble with Grent
Britain-Commercial Statistics-End of the
Chiriqui Revolt.

PANAMA, April 20, 1868.

The steamer Talca arrived here yesterday from Quayaquil and intermediate ports. She brings no news of particular interest from Ecuador, with the exception of a report of a local outbreak at Tulcan, headed by a criminal who broke jail a short time be fore. It is believed that he will submit to the government on condition of being pardoned for his former offences.

In the State of Cauca there was a great deal of agitation on account of the rebeilion of the Bishop of Pasto against the civil government, and also in regard to the outrages committed in Ambato, Ecuador, against Colombian citizens. This affair will probably make the unpleasant relations between the two republics still more so, and the general government as well as that of the State of Cauca will make

By the Talea I am in receipt of papers from Bogota up to the 31st of March and private letters up to the 1st instant. On the latter day General Gutterrez had entered upon his duties as President of the republic; the names of his Secretaries of State were not known yet. The three substitutes of Gutterrez, in case of absence, death or removal, are Dr. Salvador Camacho Roldan, General Elisio Payan and General Eustorjic Salgar. The first of these gentlemen is well and favorably known on the isthmus and in the United States; the second was formerly Governor of Caucao

Minister at Washington.
Acceta, before going out of office, has done a wise thing; he submitted to the logic of facts and in spite of personal and party projudices recognized the new government in Tolima. Congress has been very busy, but neither the debates nor the resolutions and bills paraed are of any but local interest. Only one of the

matters under discussion deserves notice. For several days rumors were mating about in Bo gott about a protest of the Brazilian Charge d'Afes against certain words derogatory to his Emperor and country, confumed in the report of Mr.

Carlos Martin, Secretary of Poreign Relations. This carios marsin, Secretary of Foreign Relations. This report to Congress was not known yet to the public, but it had been shown to Mr. Azambuja (the same gentleman who was formerly Charge d'Affaires of Brazil at Washington), who had protested against the part relating to Brazil. Disputes between the Secretary and the President followed and public curiosity was aroused. On the 20th Mr. Martin sent in his report to the House of Bennasoniations. the part relating to Brasil. Disputes between the Secretary and the President followed and public curiosity was aroused. On the 20th Mr. Martin sent in his report to the House of Representatives with the fellowing notice written on the backt.—"It will be seen that in the unamer of treating the questions relating to Brazil, and in some of the opinions laid down in regard to them, the President of the Union does not coincide with me. O. Martin." This funny notice gave rise to a lengthy discussion. Some of the honorable members wanted to send the report back to be corrected, others wished the independent secretary to be taken to task by the President; but at last the opinion prevailed that as the latter did not approve of the Secretary's ideas he certainly would not carry them out, so that no harm could be done to the country, and that if President Acosta was satisfied with a retractory secretary he was welcome to him. Mr. Azambuja's especial mission to Bogotá was the conclusion of a treaty about limits between his country and the United States of Colombia. But from the very beginning the negotiations stack fast, because his orders were not to recognize the frontier established in 1760 and 1777 between Portugal and Spain, but to take the actual, de facco linazilian territory; therefore the claims of Brazil have rather astonished the government at Bogotá. Mr. Azambuja will extend the territory of the empire as far as the fidper caqueta and the Upper Rio Regro, while Colombia claims the Amazonas as frontier. The negotiatistions consequently have been broken off, and it remains to be seen what the new Secretary of State thinks about the matter. The rest of Mr. Martin's report refers to the other South American republics, the European Powers and the Upper Rio Regro, while Colombia of a time and the Upper Rio Regro, while Colombia of the interests advise us to remain in earnest and special friendship that country is the United States and Colombia, the term of which ended in Juno of last parts. The rest of Mr. Martin's

bullying small nations.

Some statistics of commerce which I extract from the very bulky report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress will be found interesting. I received a copy of the report through an influential friend, and have conscientiously waded through it for the purpose of gathering a few items of importance. The deplorable condition of the treasury has been commented upon in former letters, and due mention was made of the fact that a large deficit would have been found at the end of last year had it not been for the timely payment by the Panama Railroad of the million of dollars for their new contract, which stopped up the gap. From the report now before me I see that the net income of the United States of Colombia for the last year was \$2,12,2,505; resulting from sales of national property, \$35,808; sait mines, \$825,470; Panama Railroad, \$257,540, and last, not least, customs, \$1,027,554. Two other national establishments, the Post and Mint, instead of yielding a surplus, entailed a loss of \$21,010 and \$5,958 respectively.

The Panama Railroad is the great milk cow for this

lishments, the Post and Mint, instead of yielding a surplus, entailed a loss of \$21,010 and \$5,050 respectively.

The Panama Railroad is the great milk cow for this country, and more to be depended upon than any other source of revenue. Besides the million of dollars paid in drafts of \$2,000 each, on the completion of the new contract, and the sum above stated, the railroad has settled with promptitude another claim of this government. Dr. Marillo, during his late presence at New York, obtained the payment of the sum which, according to article thirty-two of the new contract, the Panama Railroad owed to the Colombian government, on account of the three per cent. of the net profit of the road, as stipulated in article fity-five of the old contract. Of this money \$50,000 had been paid to Agudeio, Colombian consul in New York, and \$30,000 by Colonel Totten at Bogotá. Dr. Murillo received from the directors at New York \$97,732 as capital and \$67,302 as compound interest for previous years. One-half of this sum is to be paid to the United States government as compensation for the massacre of 1855, according to conventions of September 10, 1857, and February 10, 1864. Dr. Murillo also received the first quarter of the year-lypayment by the Panama Railroad Company in accordance with their new contract. From the innuense statistical tables annexed to the report which refer to the custom houses and trade of this republic. I extract a few data, which refer only to those ports where duties are paid, as from the free ports of Aspinwall and Panama no particulars had been received at the Secretary's office. The net produce of the custom house, in 1867 was \$1,027,534 70, as stated above. Of this sum, \$906,773 85 came from Santa Martha, \$134,46588 from Carthagena, \$76,537 55 from Buenaventura and the rest from the ports of minor importance. The whole produce shows a falling of of \$222,653 42 since the

office. The net produce of the custom house, in 1867 was \$1,627,534 70, as stated above. Of this sunt, \$608, 777 85 came from Santa Martha, \$124,406 88 from Carthagena, \$76,553 55 from Benaveatura and the rest from the ports of individual martina, \$124,406 88 from Carthagena, \$76,553 55 from Benaveatura and the rest from the ports of individual martine movements of the lathmus, which is state of admins in the Atlante States subsequently to Mosquera's full. Without counting the commerce and martine movements of the lathmus, which is entirely separate as a free transit, there entered into Colombian ports during the year 1867 thirty-one American vessels of 18,451 tons. The total value of exports, as far as officially known at the secretary's office, was \$5,494,259 37, or \$1,377,753 235 less than in the previous year. Value of exports to the United States, \$174,842 82. The most important article of export is tobacco (\$2,810,165 40, mostly to Germany's next colton (\$266,152 29), and coffee (900,989), &c. Total value of imports \$5,524,493 315 or \$2,377,13 less than in the previous year. In this sum the United States figure with \$316,416 85, being far behind Engiand and Germany.

The rebellion in Chiriqui is at an end; the troops inverced to the United States figure with \$316,416 85, being far behind Engiand and Germany.

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The rebellion in Chiriqui is at an end; the troops made their appearance and it was officially known that the whole farce of revolution was played out and the principal actors in the bands of the authorities. The particulars of the expedition, whose members have covered themselves with cheap and bloodiess glovy, are briefly these:—On the 5th, near midnight, the Montilo anchored off Boca Chica: a reconnoiting party was sent on shore, who reported all quiet. Next day the rest of the exilences disembarked and went hito camp. They were there days reaching party

- SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Elections-No Disturbance-Balta Probably Elected-Prevalence of the Yellow Fever-Affairs in the North-General Items. Lima, April 14, 1868. Contrary to general expectation and to general

precedent in Peru the elections in Lima and its vicinity have passed off without any notable disturbance or bloodshed. The fear of trouble was so widely feit that the government determined to take decisive steps to anticipation of any outbreak. Consequently,

on the morning of the 1st instant, when the polls were about to be stormed by a somewhat excited mob, the Minister of the Interior, Grand Marshal La Fuente, appeared at the head of a powerful force of troops and police. The peace was instantly restored, and the people seeing that ample preparations had been made for the preservation of order made very few attempts to interfere with the authorities. In one of the troops had been withdrawn, all danger having rival campaign clubs. The knowledge that four places of light artillery were ready at any moment diminished the general desire on the people's part for a fracas, and we are all congratulat-ing ourselves on the peaceful solution of the question in Lima. Here Coionel Balta's cioctors have been tunanimonsly chosen, and, from the reports from the prooinces, that chieftain's elec-tion appears to be an established fact. It is very difficult to discover who are elected to the Vice Presidencies, but it is generally believed that Colonel Herencia Zevalios and General Lopez Lavalle are the fortunate candidates. Certain it is that the efforts made to bring a ticket of men in civil life against the military party have entirely falled, and no revolt is anticipated from the friends of the first. In fact, Doctor Ureta, the civil candidate, has only allowed his name to be used for the purpose of bringing it. his name to be used for the purpose of bringing it, before the public in a candidatorial character, and thus opening a road to future and, perhaps, more successful essays. Doctor Ureta is a man of acknowledged ability, and will no doubt figure very produmently yet in Feru. Several persons were arrested in Lima Guring the elections for manifesting their sympathy with the failen Prado, and rumors are considerably reaching Lima of a poweral party or ganized and laboring for his return. Your correspondent has reason to believe that such a party exists in strength, but the organization as well as Colonel Prado are perfectly aware that the moment for reaction has not yet arrived. When it does, then it will be seen that many persons who contributed to the ex-blotator's downfall have repented of their action. The conduct of the government during the elections, and more especially that of General Canseco, the netwal chief magistrate of Peru, is greatly to be admired. Agreeably disappointing very general expectation, the government took no part in the elections, save to interfere for the preservation of law and order. Canseco, though urged by many to accept a nomination, or, under cover of a comp d'etat, to deciare himself Dictator, steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used, and declared his intention to maintain the constitution which he fought for. Canseco has always had the reputation of brand Marshal, and he, possessing this, would retrie gracefully to his estates and live quietly in peace and honor. The decree conferring this rank upon him would date his commission from 1865, and the amount of pay he would receive for the time elapsed since then would be very considerable. Whether this idea may be carried into effect or not, there is no doubt that Canseco's party owe him some recompense for his exertions, which, though in themselves not supremely important, still were valuable from the fact of his name heing the word of rally.

In some of the departments the elections did not proceed as quietly as in Lima. In before the public in a candidatorial character, and thus opening a road to future and, perhaps, more successful essays. Doctor Ureta is a man of

the hero of that section, to Chiclayo, with instruction to tranquillize the people and secure the arms. Ohis arrival he called a large public meeting and expressed his conviction that no dimentive would occur which would render the guns in question necessar for the safety of the town, and that his advice was give them up to the government. The people held consultation upon the matter and the result was the Colonei Baita returned to Lina, bringing all of the desired arms and stores. It is somewhat directly the same that the safety of the same and the safety of the same and the safety of the same arms and stores. Colonel Balta returned to Lina, bringing all of the desired arms and stores. It is somewhat singular that he should thus readily have consented to disarm the district where he would look for support in case of his defeat for the Presidency; but it is supposed that his confidence in his success was so great as to warrant this measure. He has been again despatched to the North to restore order and confidence in several towns where the appointments made by the present authorities have not been satisfactory to the present authorities have not been satisfactory to the influence he possesses there must be admitted to be immense when his services are so constantly called into requisition.

Mariniegul, connected with the first families of the republic and distinguished for his services to his country. His death has caused a very general feeling of regret.

Mr. Francisco de Paula Suarez has been named Consul of Feru in Philudelphia, and Mr. Allan A. Burton has been appointed to the same poelition in Lonisville, Ky.

The want of ice is still severely feit. Before that important article was brought from the Unifed States, Lima was supplied from the mountains three times a day, but now, owing to various reasons, we have been suffering greafly. Several manufactories of ice exist in Lima, but as the owner of the monopoly for American ice objects to their being put in operation, we have to patiently walt.

Mr. Henry Meigrs, the American ratiway contractor, who has done so much for Chile, is still here, arranging the terms of several important works with the government. One of these, a ratiway to connect Arcquipa with the coast, is the favorite project of General Canseco, and it is more than probable that he will finally arrange so necessary an addition to the prosperity of his native city. The read would be very distent to construct, and would do little more than pay the running expenses; but with a liberal rate of interest guaranteed by the government the stock could easily be raised in Feru.

The vellow fever is continuing its ravaces in Callao and Lima, and, indeed, is spreading porth and south along the coast. This plague has visited Peru several times before, and on one occasion crossed the Andes and caused great devastation as far cast as Cuzco. During the month of March four hundred and sixty persons died from its effects in Callao; and as the population of that place is only about twenty-five thousand and the general health excellent, this number has caused very general alarm. In Lima the number of cases has been large, but the mortality very small, only about twenty-five thousand and the protection was not carried out. So far foreigners have been so much occupied with their positical during the

prictors.

The Nyack and Fredonia are still in quarantine.

The popular commender of the latter, Captain T. M.

Brasher, leaves for the United States by this steamer,
bearing with him the good wishes of his many friends.

Still continues to be very dult. Buyers from the Interior are afraid to visit the coast owing to the prevalence of the yeilow fever.

## CHILE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Foreign Relations of Chile-Arrest and Intprisonment of a British Consul-Diplomatic

remains in the same condition as when Prado's government tell, with the exception that the bitterness then m infested by the revolutionary party towards Chile has been succeeded by frigid indifference on both sides. Although united nominally in an alliance, there is little or no spirit to the compact, and the two countries are equally watchful of each other ready to separate whenenever the Spanish question may cease to coupel an alliance for mutual safety. Peru has no diplomatic representative here, and so far as her infenence is concerned at present Chile gives herself very little trouble. Ext-president Prado is still here, living in perfect quiet. He has recently been joined by a number of prominent individuals expatriated from Peru by the reich of terror, and others are expected to arrive soon. Prado's party find universal sympathy in this republic, and there is no doubt that every effort on the part of himself and friends arrogale control here. Letters have been shown me by ex-Admiral Mintero and others from men in the principal cities of Peru, who were chiefs in the late revolution, complaining bit terly of the disappointment caused throughout the country by the lucapacity and narrehy which characterizes the new regime, and urging the friends of Prado to be cautious and watchul for an early opportunity to restore to Peru a respectable government. There is little doubt that a movement in favor of Prado could already be inangurated with a prospect of success; but it is better to waft, as a year from now Peru will be crying for a new leader again, just as afterely as she did for Canseco three months ago.

Brazil has a question under discussion with Chile, the end of which no one can foretell. The Brazillan Minister here, Scion Andrada, has received from his government an intimation that his functions may possibly be suspended at Santiago in consequence of the tone of despatches received from the Chilean government respecting the facilities afforded the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Rio Janeiro; but the hope is entertained that the question may be salisfactorily settled without an interruption in diplomatic relations.

From Buenes Ayres the mail brings us intelligence that the colonization of the Straits of Magellan by Chile has calced offence to the prover may be achieved the provent of the first hope of the provent of the first hope of the provent of the fi

inwards the sacrifice of life would be very great in the event of a fire.

Valparaiso is rapidly improving from the marks of the fire which destroyed a large part of the business district of the city on the occasion of the bombardment by the Spanish fleet two years ago. New buildings are going up in all directions, and real estate is advancing to high figures. Mr. John Brown, an American gentleman, residing in Valparaiso, has just loaned the city government \$250,000 in gold for internal improvements.

The history of Mr. Brown is a remarkable instance of the force and perseverance of the Yankee character. It is but a few years ago that he landed here from a ship where he had worked as one of the crew, and with nothing but the clothes he had on commenced work as a journeyman carpenter. To-day his property is valued at five millions. He has an interesting family, lives in princely comfort and stands at the head of social and financial affairs in Chile.

stands at the head of social and manages.

Chile.

The wheat crop of Chile this year is unusually large, and vast quantities are being shipped to Europe. A sudden and unexpected storm has injured a large amount of wheat and flour piled in sacks in the open air, but it is not probable the damage done will be sufficient to affect current prices.

The silver mines are yiciding richly, and intelligence is received that the famous Potosi mines are again being opened with encouraging mines are again being opened with encouraging large, and vast quantities are being shipped to Europe. A sudden and unexpected storm has injured a large amount of wheat and flour piled in sacks in the open sir, but it is not probable the damage done will be sufficient to affect current prices.

The silver mines are yielding richly, and intelligence is received that the famous Potosimines are again being opened with encouraging results. Copper is very low, and miners in that metal are becoming discouraged, but silver and lead are turning out large profits.

The United States steamer Dacotah arrived here a few days ago from Callao. All on board well, Lieutenant Livingston, of the Pacotah, has been

lew days ago from Caino. All on board well, Lieutenant Livingston, of the Bacotah, has been detached, his cruise in the South Pacific having expired, and goes home to the United States by this

## HAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam sloop Iroquois, Commander English, arrived at Yokohama on the 1st of March from Hiogo, Japan. She left there on the 25th of February, before the heavy storm, and reports a very severe passage. Her object in leaving Hiogo was to have access to the smallpox hospital at Yoko-

was to have access to the smallpox hospital at Yokohama. On the 15th one of the crew, James H. Carhart, seaman, from New York, was taken with smallpox and died on the 23d of February at Hlogo. Only one light case of varioloid has since occurred on board.

The United States double-ender Monocacy, Commander Carter, returned to Yokohama on the 2d, having been twenty-five miles down the bay for target practice during the four previous days. Officers and crew all well.

The United States steamer Saranac, Captain James Madison Frailey, arrived at Panama on the 17th inst. from San Francisco. She ame to anchor off Otoque Island on the evening previous, after a run of nineteen days and six hours, and steamed up the bay to her anchorage next morning. She was expected to remain four or five weeks. Her quick despatch to Panama, it is supposed, was brought about by the late hostile manifestations against citizens of the United States. Besides this vessel there remains in port the United States sloop Cyane, Wasters.

At Aspinwali the United States steamer Penobscot, Eestinan, was in port.

Estiman, was in port.

The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived at Shanghae on the 20th of February and salied for Nagasaki on the same day.

The United States steamer Marblehead, Commander Leroy, was at Kingston, Jam., on the 14th calcul-

STORMING THE NATIONAL TREASURY. The following is a list of subsidies demanded by only eleven companies from the present radical Con-

THE STATE INDESTEDNESS.—The State debt is over \$61,000,000; the local indebtedness is about \$80,000,000 more. The canal debts cover \$18,140,000, and the General Fund debt \$5,000,000 more. The present constitution has provided for the extinction of these two items by setting apart from the canal revenues \$2,000,000, which will liquidate in 1868 the canal debt of 1846, and the General Fund debt in about four years afterwards. The new canal debt in 1850 will be extinguished in 1868 by sinking frund, and at the same time the debt of 1859 and the bounty State will also be paid by direct taxation. Thus, under the present regulations, the whole State debt should be extinguished by the year 1879, leaving us only our share of the national debt and the county debts.—Albany Argus, April 27.

Curious Phenomenos.—A marvellous occurrence

prisonment of a British Consul—Diplomatic Movements—General News.

Chile is now completely occupied with the religious exercises preliminary to Holy week and everything is unasually dull. Nearly all of the weaithy families are absent from the cities, politics and other amusements are suspended, and the only sensation experienced here now is the important latelligence arriving by the tri-monthly mail steamers from the United States.

The foreign relations of Chile at the present time seem to be getting badly mixed, but there is not much apprehension of anything serious growing out of the misunderstandings. The Pernylan matter

## THE TURF.

Great Tret at the Fashion Course—Six Close Heats in Capital Time, and Lady Wells the Winner.

what they witnessed at the Fashion Course yester-day afternoon. The trot announced was for horses that had sever won money, for a purse of \$150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Ten entries were on the programme, six of which came to the enough for those that were ready for action. The horses that came to the score were Mr. Lovell's brown mare Lady Wells, Mr. Rodin's chestnut gelding Topsawyer, Mr. Fish's chestnut gelding Frank Morgan, Mr. Doble's bay mare Maggie, Mr. Lyon's chestnut gelding Daniel T. Willetts and Mr. Borst's brown mare Lady Drew, all green before this season; and to their credit be it said they made one of the most remarkable races on record for horses of their class. Six heats were trotted, the first five of which

mare of fine proportions, with an easy and elastic gatt, a very long strider, and possesses that steadi-ness which is of so much value in a trotter. She is a Bashaw, sired by a son of Long Island Black Hawk, her dam being by a son of Mambrino. This is her

Topsawyer is a very finely made horse, showing great deal of good blood, but his pedigree is unknown. He is good sized, stylish, rangy and has a

known. He is good sized, stylish, rangy and has a free way of going, but he seems somewhat amiss, though not lame, in his fore feet.

Frank Morgan was sired by Old Columbus, out of Boston Girl, a very fast trotter, and is possessed of a great many of the peculiarities of his dam. He is a well made, compact little horse, and is no doubt possessed of a greater rate of speed than he exhibited yesterday when in condition, which was not the case in the present trot. He is a chestnut, with white stockings behind and a stripe down the face.

Maggle is of unknown origin. She has been used as a brood mare, for several years, and now makes her advent upon the turf, as a trotter; and a very good one she is.

good one she is.

Daniel T. Willetts is a Bashaw, and as pretty Daniel T. Willetts is a Bashaw, and as pretty a creature as ever made his appearance on the track and a very speedy horse. He was sired by Daniel Webster, a son of Long Island Black Hawk, out of Kate, by an Arab. He has all the characteristics of the Bashaw family, and if his color was similar he would be the prototype of his grandire. He is a dark chestnut, with four white legs and a white face. This horse was withdrawn after the first heat, the excitement of a race being too great for him as yet, as he is only five years old and not accustomed to the track.

Lady Drew is a daughter of the Massachusetts horse Hiram Drew, who was a capital trotter and the sire of a number of good horses. She is a fine sized mare and a rapid trotter, but rather unsteady at the present time. She won two heats in this race very eleverly, but was distanced on account of her wildness in breaking, and running more than the judges deemed within the trotting rules. A little more experience will be of service to her in settling her nerves.

perience will be of service to her in settling her nerves.

THE BETTING.

Lady Wells was a great favorite in the pools before the start, but after the first heat Lady Drew sold in the pools for more than all the others combined. The second heat being won by Lady Wells, she again was in favor and sold for three to one against the field. Lady Drew winning the third heat then sold for more than all the others; but losing the fourth heat, Lady Wells again went to the head of the list, where she continued to the end.

First Heat.—In drawing for positions Lady Drew won the inside, Maggie the second place, Frank Morgan the third, Daniel T. Willetts the fourth, Topsawyer the fifth, Lady Wells the outside. It was very difficult to get so many green ones to the score on equal terms, and a great deal of time was wasted in the endeavor. At length, however, they straggied up pretty close together and the word was given, Willetts getting away first, Topsawyer second, Lady Wells third, Lady Drew fourth, Frank Morgan fifth and Maggie last. There was a great deal of shuffling and changing around the turn; but at the quarter pole Lady Wells led two lengths, Topsawyer second, Lady Drew third, Frank Morgan fourth, Maggie fifth, Willetts last, having broken up badly from the excitement which had occurred at the turn, never having been in a race before on the track. The quarter pole was passed in thirty-nine and a half seconds. Going down the backstretch there was no change in the positions, and they passed the half mile pole in the same order they were in at the quarter pole. Time, 1:19%. At the three-quarter pole lady Wells led one length, Topsawyer second, one length in front of Lady Drew, the others a few lengths, Topsawyer second, one length har from Maggie, Willetts bringing up the rear. Time, 2:394;

Second Heat.—Daniel T. Willett was withdrawn, as he was too exceltable to compete with the others.

in front of him, Possawyer half a length behind, leading Lady Drew and Maggie. Time, 1:19%, Going around the Flushing end Topsawyer and Lady Drew closed Intely, Frank Morgan dropping away. At the three during the flush of the control of Lady Drew, who was two longths shead of Frank Morgan and Maggie. Coming the head of Frank Morgan and Maggie. Lady Drew second on a comment by two longths, Eady Drew second on a comment by two longths, Eady Drew second on a comment by two longths, Eady Drew second Lady Wells but the longth behind. Time, 2:18-28-28. Frank Morgan one length behind. Time, 2:18-28-28. Frank Morgan of Lady Wells broke up. Lady Drew second Lady Wells third, Frank Morgan fourth, Maggie fifth. Before getting around the turn Lady Wells broke up. Lady Drew and Frank Morgan followed suit, and when they reached the quarier pole Lady Drew was one length shead of Topsawyer, Frank Morgan third, one length in advance of Lady Wells, Maggie fast. Time, thirty-nine seconds. Lady Drew kept the lead down the backstretch, and was a length and a baid in front at the half-mile pole in 1:18, Topsawyer second, four lengths further of. At the three-quarter pole Lady Drew led one length, Topsawyer second, six longths shead of Maggie, who was two in front of Frank Morgan, Lady Wells latt. Coming up the homestretch Lady Drew led one length, Topsawyer second, Maggie third, two lengths in front of Lady Wells, who was half a length in advance of Frank Morgan. Time, 2:39.

Fourth Heat.—Topsawyer got away first, closely followed by Lady Drew, Lady Wells third, Frank Morgan fourth, Maggie fifth. Topsawyer was two lengths in front of Lady Wells, the quarter pole, the latter about half a length alend of Lady Drew, Frank Morgan close up, Maggie last. Time thirty-lenkt and head, one length in advance of Frank Morgan. Time, 2:39.

Fourth Heat.—Topsawyer was first away again, Lady Wells and head, one length in front of Lady Drew, by was a length and a long distance, yet did not gain while running; but as soon as he struck his tot he oppo

The opening trot of the season in this vicinity tool place this afternoon, quite a number of being present at Riverside Park to The race was a handicap purse and the contestants being chest nut gelding McCl to wagon, bay gelding John Stewart to saddle sorrel gelding Sorrel Dan to harnoss. Three were trotted, all of which were won by McCle Time 2:39½, 2:36½ and 2:38½. The last heat telose with Stewart, and was only won by a neck. The others were won easily.

### AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

The Leaguers in Council-The Chairman and His Speech-Curious Questions Carlously

burdened with exceedingly patriotic tender incidentally engaged in the manufacture of steel, woollen and cotton policies, paper in mining &c., jointly persuaded that the country, unless called on Congress with an exceeding loud voice put in force a tariff that would "protect home industry," would certainly go to ruin—possi industry," would certainly go to ruin—possibly anarchy, followed by the thousand ills that active competition is heir to—convened at the Astor House, These gentlemen, all firm bettevers in home production to the exclusion of that of outside barbarians, upon exchanging views, found to be of about the same ideal value, resolved that the country could, should and would be saved, and that as they had exhumed from the monifering dibrits of the defunction.

humed from the mouldering déoris of the defunct whig party the grand panacea for our people's political ills, and that without "quacking" it over-much specie payments might be resumed; the all but tantamount to Hquidation, removed; taxes on manufactured goods reduced; sweeping dividends declared for every dollar invested in "home produc-tion;" the languishing interests of the mills, the mines, the forges, the agriculturists, the shipwrights and bellows makers revived, and the millennium morally and commercially firmly established on a foundation which all the assaults of that "foreign sustained" contrivance, the American Pree Trade

League, could not undermine.

To bring the deliberations of the Astorites into something like shape two things were necessary—aname and a presiding officer whose wealth, benevolence and brilliancy as an author, orator and wit (we use this word lexicographically) were known and

admired by all the disciples of Midas throughout the land.

After much speechifying, the organization was christened, and sent before the world of Utopia "The American Industial League;" and Peter Gooper, wealthy and large hearted, the ready letter writer of the day, who is spending the evening of a long and useful life in the philanthropic efforts of presiding over the deliberations of small but intensely active associations, was chosen chairman.

Since the 8th of May, 1807, industrial leagues have been organized (subordinate to the parent society) in Pennsylvania, of which Hon. Daniel J. Morrell (representative in Congress from the Seventeenth district, President of the First National Bank of Johnstown, Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works, and member of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co.) is chairman; in Onlo, of which A. B. Stone is President, and in Michigan, over which E. B. Ward, a surprising genius, presides. The enthusiam of Mr. Morrell as an advocate of American industry cannot be questioned. In a speech in the Honse of Representatives on the 26th of January he expressed himself desirous of befriending the "industrial interesta" of papermakers and bank note engravers by advocating, "in order to make the currency equal in value to gold," an increase in the volume of the paper money in circulation of \$200,000,000.

Of course the promotion of such ideas on finance as Mr. Morrell and others of his colleagues entertain was not on the programme of the "industrial" leaguers; but somehow a suspicion has gone abroad that the originators—the more prominent of themare in what is known at the national capital as the "Treasury ring," and the principal line of "industry" followed there is that which pertains to the handling of those curious parallelograms printed in colors, having pictures of the "Landing of Columbus," &c., on their back, and variously marked "6," "10," "20," "500" and "1,000"—dollars.

This is not the only suspicion attached to the "main question"—Pargent. Vice President Hen "main question"—Parge

varied industries of the nation. We believe that she man who, we nope, will soon shand at the helm of that administration will surround bitnself with men in full sympathy with every industrial interest. Leader in full sympathy with every industrial interests. Leader in full sympathy with every industrial interests. Leader in full sympathy with every industrial interests. Leader the second of the believe of State." The pullosopher of the bruil-bread journal of this city at the other end of the table, his gyes half closed and his hands folded reverently on the paumet, smiled when he heard these words; and the speaker adjusted his spectacles and looked benignantly at a nervous little gentleman who sat in a far corner of the apartment, and renewed his speech; but it is present the readewing the industry." Which had been taken out of the political catacombs, where despite the efforts of Henry Clar, Daniel Wester consistence it, when the mental world revolved on the metaphysical axis set up in the "port of Boston":—

"The three years which have thus passed (since Lee's surrender) have been marked by chornous, unprecedented importations of goods, the product of tries all our cotton, onto and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries all our cotton, colo and spall to foreign countries when the production of the country and securities, which Europe now holds and upon which she receives annual interest, and we are still paying her all the precious metals we obtain from our mines. We know, gentlemen, continued the poly-president, and the production of the country and securities, and we result paying her all the precious metals we obtain from our mines. We know the production of the country and preserving the nountries of the produ